



THE
HISTORICAL
AND
POLITICAL
HISTORY

PORTUGAL;

Containing the Description, Ori-
ginal, and growth of that

KINGDOM,

*With a continued series of
all their Kings.*

As also it's conquest by Philip the II.
King of Spain, and it's restaurati-
on under John the IVth Father of
Alphonso the Vth now King.

By a Person of Quality.



LONDON.

Printed by John Redmayne. 1662.

This booke was published upon
the marriage of K. Ch. 2.
with Donna Catherine
of Portugal.



READER,

Here present unto thee in
this following History, the
whole state, and various
Fortunes of the Kingdome of Por-
tugal: In which, though briefly,
yet exactly are delineated the
changes and vicissitudes of the
Lusitanian Affaires; and
wherein likewise is represented a
People so zealous of their Princes
Interest, as is not to be parallel'd
in these latter Ages. I dare say,
though you have seen & read ma-
ny Relations, yet not anywhere
there is such a Concentrication
of all concernments to a Nation
as in this. And also you will finde



some notable Remarques concerning the Kingdome of Spain, worthy observation. Now as this Discourse so full of choice Variety hath yielded me pleasure in the collecting; so, I question not but that it will afford thee a suitableness of satisfaction and delight in the Reading. Vale.

The History of the KINGDOME OF PORTUGAL. From its original to this present.

Portugal is a part of Spain, lying upon the furthest borders of the Ocean. It bordereth upon the East with the Kingdome of Castile, upon the West, with the great Ocean, upon the North with Gallecia, and towards the South with the Atlantick Sea, and Andalu-

zia. It contains in circuit 850. miles, whereof 400. run along the sea shoor; the rest is main land which maketh it in form long and narrow. It hath in it 18. Cities, with many great villages & Castles, in number aboue 470. Three of these Cities have Arch-bishopricks, *Braga, Lisbone & Evora*, whereof the first is Lord both spiritual and temporal ; nine have their Bishopricks, *Conimbra, Lamego, Visco, Porto, Miranda, Portalegre, Guarda, Leira, and Elvas*; the other five remain without dignity, and those are *Braganza, Tavila, Lagos, Faro, and Silves*. These last four be in the Kingdome of *Algarves*, whereof one Bishop hath the title. It is watered with many Rivers, of which two are most famous

famous, *Tajo* and *Duero*: the first runneth by the walls of *Lisbone*, and at six or seven miles Distance payeth his tribute to the Ocean, the other by the City of *Porto* doth the same. From their mouthes unto the City there are no Rivers, butt as it were armes and bosome of the Sea ; and most assured and capable ports for many great ships, which may sail far up against the stream, but farther into that of *Lisbone*, then the other ; where many great vessels passe 15. or 20 miles beyond the City. Besides these two ports, twenty miles from *Lisbone* towards the South is *Setuval*, which hath a port capable of many ships. And in *Algarves* is *Tavila, Lagos, and Villeneuve*, which three are of a reasonable

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capacity. Lisbone is their prin-
cipal City, on which the whole
Realm depends, and is very po-
pulous, by the reason of the tem-
perate situation, being distant
from the *Aequinoctial* 39. de-
grees. A great part of this realm
was sometimes united to the
Crown of *Castile*: but in the
year 1099. *Alphonsus* the sixth
King of *Castile* gave that part
which lyeth Northward in mar-
riage with *Therasia* his Daughter
to *Henry* of *Lovaine* Nephew
to the Earl of *Burgundy*, born at
Becanson, who coming out of
France with Count *Raymond* of
Tholouze his Uncle, who was
after Earl of *Gallecia*, went to the
warres, which the *Castilians*
made against the *Moors* which
possessed *Spain*. *Portugal* was
then*

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then obscure, poor and restrain-
ed within streight limits. This
Henry govern'd it by the title of
Earl for the space of 12. yeares.
After him *Alphonso Henry* son
and Heir both to the fortunes
and virtues of this first Earl,
did greatly augment it by his
valiant Exploits, taking many
places from the *Moors* by fine
force, against whom having
won a great victory in a pitched
field, 1139. viz.. When made
General of the *Portugal* Army,
he encountered five *Mahumetan*
Kings, commanding an Army
of four hundred thousand
Moors; which Legion of Le-
custs were put to flight by his
courage and conduct, and be-
came the first Trophies of this
valiant Worthy. And thereupon
A s he ..

he was then proclaimed King by his souldiers in a place called *Campod' Ourique* where the battle was fought. Which said title was with great honour settled upon him by the Soveraigns of *Castile* and *Leon* for his gallant Demeanour shown in that Battel, and shortly after was likewise confirmed with great applause by *Alexander* the fourth for a small tribute, / he had governed before the assumption of this Title twenty seven yeares as Earl of *Portugal*. And after so glorious achievements following these glorious successes, he won & added to his Kingdome *Arem* and *Lisbone*, though not without the losse of the best of his Soldiers. Now after all this that he might evidence himself, *Tam
Artibus*

Artibus quam Armis, ex urisque Cesarem, out of an infinite love to his Country, which he earnestly desired to keep free from the vassalage of other Nations, and to perpetuate the Royal Line of the Native *Portugueses*, convented that memorable Assembly of the three Estates of *Portugal* in the City of *Lamego*, where were enacted many Laws, which they justly account their Fundamentals, as unalterable as those of the *Medes* and *Perians*, made Sacred by the observation of them both by Prince and People, to the holy tye of which they all oblig'd their Faith; these lawes are the ground on which, and from whence may be ratified and easily justified the

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undoubted Title of the now
King of Portugal.

First, it was enacted, that his Son, and Grand-son, and so forward, should reign after him in *secula seculorum*. But if the King have only Daughters, the Eldest should be Queen after her Father; upon condition she be married to a Native of *Portugal*, and that he be a Nobleman, who shall not take upon him the name of a King, until he hath a Son born, nor wear a Crown on his Head, nor take the right hand of his Wife.

But that which here is to be insisted on, is the last clause which is faithfully transcribed out of the said Laws.

Sit ista Lex in sempiternum,
quod

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quod Prima Filia Regis accipiat
maritum de Portugale, ut non ve-
niat regnum ad extraneos; & si
casaverit cum Principe extraneo,
non sit Regina: quia nunquam
volumus nostrum Regnum ire de
Portugalenibus qui nos sua forti-
tudine Reges fecerunt, sine adjuto-
rio alieno, per suam fortitudinem
& cum sanguine suo.

Let it be a Law for ever, that the King's eldest Daughter marry a Native of *Portugal*, that so the Crown may never descend to strangers; and in case she should marry a Prince that is a stranger, let her not be Queen, for we will never have our Kingdome go out of the Race of the *Portugals*; who have made us King's by their own Valour, without forreign assistance, by their

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their own valour, and with the
effusion of their own bloud.

This law was put in execution
after the death of Ferdinando, the
ninth King of that Race ; for
Donna Beatrice his Daughter,
being married to a forraign Prince.
was excluded, and King Iohn the
First though illegitimate was ad-
vanced to the Throne.

This valiant Prince in his old
age (His son *Sanches* having the
year before been vanquished and
taken prisoner) by his accusto-
med valour won a pitcht bat-
taile where a double number of
the Enemies were vanquished ,
He founded in his life time many
Monasteries and richly endow-
ed them. And at last being an
honour to his friends and a ter-
rour

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rour to his Enemies he died the
9th of December 1185. He ruled
as Earl and King seventy two
years; a longer time of Empire
then hath been enjoyed by any
Prince since the first beginning
of the Roman Conquests.

His successor *Alphonso* the
third King of *Portugal*, who was
Brother to *Sanches* the Second,
both Sonnes of *Alphonso* the se-
cond, Son of *Sanches* the first,
Son of the aforesaid *Alphonso*
Henry, did no lettie augment it by
another meanes. For having be-
fore his comming to the Crown
married with *Matilda* Countess
of *Bouloigne* in *Picardie*, being
now in possession of the Realm,
put her away and took to Wife
Beatrice Daughter to *Alphonso*
the tenth King of *Castile*, sir-
named

named the Wife to have in Dowry with her the Kingdome of *Algarves*. So as their limits being extended as they be at this present, they began after they had subdued the *Moors*, to war with the Kings of *Castile*; since which time they did not remain idle, but under *John the First*, at the perswasion of *Henry his Son* they wonne much honour in *Mauritania Tingitana*, where they became masters of *Ceuta*, *Tanger*, and *Arzila*: By reason of these events they extend their hopes yet farther, so as the Islands of *Madera*, not far distant, and the *Terceras* lying from *Lisbone* 850. miles, in the 40. degree of Latitude, were by them discovedred, and peopled.

And not yet content, they began.

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 gan to coast *Africk* running a long for many years, until that coming to the other Hemisphere, they discovered all *Ethiopia*. And although *Alphonso the Fist* renewed the war against the *Spaniard*, yet did they not discontinue their navigation; but in the end having made peace with the Catholick King *Ferdinand*; 1419. they had more leasure to think of their new conquest. By these meanes the Realm was much strengthned, both with people and wealth but much more encreased when as *Ferdinand* and *Isabell* King and Queen of *Castile*, expelled the Jews out of their Dominions, being then there in great numbers: now they agreed with *John the second Successour to Alphonso*

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phonso the fift, paying eight
Ducats for every person to enter
into his country, upon condition
to depart at a certain time prefix-
ed, and that the King should ap-
point them shipping to transport
them. And upon these condi-
tions there entred about 20000.
Families; but the time of their
departure being expired, many
remained slaves, others unwil-
ling to depart or lose their goods,
were baptised; So as under the
name of new Christians, the
greatest part remained in Por-
tugal unknown. And being un-
distinguished, and allied for mo-
ney, with some Noble men of
the Country, they laboured to
be admitted for Citizens. Since
in the Reign of *Emanuel* the 14.
King, they continued their Na-
vigation*

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vigation with great fervency. His
predecessors having many years
coasted along *Africk*, they built
a Fort at *Argin*, took the Islands
of *Hesperides*, which now are
called *Cape vert*, fortified the
Castle of S. *George* in *Ethiopia*,
which they call *Mina*: dis-
covered the Princes Island, and that
of S. *Thomas*, which lyeth per-
pendicularly under the Equino-
ctial. And passing further they
entred into League with the
Realmes of *Congo* and *Angola*, all
Moores. Having passed the great
Cape of *Buena Esperanza*, and
the Island of St. *Lawrence*; right
against it upon the main lands
they became lords of *Soffala*, *Mo-
zambique* & *Melinde*. In the time
of the said *Emanuel*, they passed
the mouth of the Red sea, traf-
ficking

ficking at Socotra and Calecut, they did run through the Persian gulph, and having passed the mouth of the river Indus, they entred into India ; where first by traffick, and after by force, they landed at Calecut, Cochin and other places thereabouts, but more strongly then any other place, (under the conduct of Alphonso Albuquerque a famous Captain) at Goa (a smal Island in the Realm of Accen, neer unto the Country of Idalcan) the which is now a City with an Archbishoprick chief of that State, where the Viceroy maketh his ordinary aboad. They have gone along that Coast building small fortresses & having turned back to the mouth of the said Gulph they became Masters of the Isle of

Ormus

Ormus, and along that coast have conquered the Cities of Chaul, Damane, Bezaim and Diu. Upon the point of the coast of Malabar (which they call the Cape of Comery) turning towards the gulph of Ganges they have traffick and fortresses in the Isle of Zeilan, which some take to be the ancient Taprobana, where groweth the best Cinnamon. And having passed the said gulph to the East and the mouth of Ganges, they discovered the other coast, at the point whereof, which the ancients call the golden Chersonesus, they became Lords of the Town of Malaca, 25 Miles from the great Island of Sumatra, held also of some for Taprobana And passing further not only by their Traffick

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Traffick in the Realm of *Pegu*,
and other Countries in the firm
Land, but also by their Naviga-
tion they have discovered the
greater and lesser *Iava*, the King-
dome of *China*, the great Sea of
the Isles of *Molucques*, from
whence come all the Cloves and
Nutmegs; and the Isle of *Japan*.
They have also in the time of
Emanuel conquered, / opposite
to *Ethiopia*, and the Cape of *Bu-*
ana Esperanza, / the Province
which they call *S. Croix*, com-
monly called *Brasil*, joyning to
Peru, running 1500. miles in
length; yet stretching not far in-
to the main Land, They have di-
vided it into eight *Captainships*,
and have in a manner given it to
those that did conquer it, re-
serving to the King the greatest
part

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part of the jurisdiction, And al-
though for a time it did seem of
small profit, so as the Criminal
Judges of *Portugal* did and doe
yet still, confine and banish thi-
ther Thieves and Murtherers,
and such like malefactors; yet be-
ing fertile it is greatly inhabited,
so as at this day there are great
dwellings, and many buildings
for sugars. The principal towns
be the Bay of *All Saints*, and *Per-*
nanbuck. *Emanuel* being pos-
sessed of so large an Empire, had
his felicity increased also in the
multitude of his children. This
man had three wives; of the
first, which was *Isabel*, Daughter
to *Ferdinand* King of *Castile*; /
widow to *Alphonso*, son to *John*
the second of *Portugal*; he had
no other children (for she dyed
in

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in child birth) but Michael, who dyed in the cradle; who had been as they say, the cornerstone to unite it and Spain together. But by his death the Portugals lost the Kingdomes of Castile and Arragon, whereof Emmanuel & Isabel his wife were sworn Princes, the issue male of the blood royal being extinct in Castile. His second wife which was Mary sister to Isabel the daughter of the said Ferdinando brought him many children, viz six sonnes and two daughters; Isabel was married to Charles the fifth Emperour, Beatrice to Charles the third Duke of Savoy; John did inherit the Kingdome, Lewis dyed without marrying, leaving behind him Anthony his basterd son, who was*

was after Prior of Crato, and pretended to the Crown. Ferdinand deceased without heirs, so did Alphonso who was Cardinal, called by the title of S. Blasé, and Henry Cardinal by the title of Quatre Coronas, this outlived all the rest, and succeeded Sebastian. Edward married Isabel daughter to James Duke of Bragance; by whom he had Mary, which afterwards was married to Alexander Farnese Prince of Parma, and Katharine, wife to John Duke of Bragance; he had likewise a son, which being born after the death of his father was likewise called Edward; this is he, who disfavoured by King Sebastian dyed at Evora in the year 1576. Of his third wife which was Leonora daughter to

King Philip the first of *Castile*, Arch-Duke of *Austria*, who was after married to *Francis* the first, King of *France*; he had none but *Charles*, who dyed young; and *Mary*, who being about 56. years old dyed a Maid at *Lisbonne*, 1578. But returning to *John* the third son of the second wife, who succeeded *Emanuel* in the Kingdome, 1522. He contracted Marriage with *Katherine*, sister to the Emperour *Charles* the fifth, and had issue *Mary*, who after was the first wife of *Philip* the second, King of *Castile*; from whom issued *Charles*, who dyed young. The same *John* and *Katherine* had many male children which dyed young, one onely out lived the rest, named *John*; who as some

say

say dyed young with excessive love of his wife, sister to the said *Philip*, leaving her great with child; who was after delivered of *Sebastian*, who succeeded his grandfather in the Diademe. 1557. This Prince being very young, strong of body, very valiant, and fondly desirous to eternize his Name, by feats of War in the twentieth year of his age, began to put his resolution in practise, contriving a War against the *Indians*, but being diverted by his kinsmen and Nobles, from the voyage to the *Indies*, they laid before him another project, (the better to dissuade him) which was to annoy the *Moores* in *Mauritania Tingitana*, which he approved, and put in execution,

pretending the end of his voyage to be the restoring of *Muley Mahomet* chased out of his Kingdome by his Uncle *Muley Moluc*; he passed into *Africk*, with most of his Nobility, and a great Army, where in a pitched field at *Alchazar*, he was slain, his Nobility captivated, and his army utterly discomfited. This Battell was famous by the death of three Kings.

7. Aug. 1578. sebastian was slain in the fight, *Muley Moluc* died of a natural disease in the time of the battell, *Muley Mahomet*, in his flight hastily passing the River *Mucazzen* was drowned.

But many of the *Portugals* are of opinion that this *sebastian* was not killed, but that for shame and sorrow returning not home he wandered from place to place

place, and at last was found and avowed at *Venice*. And from thence carried to *Naples*, where he was kept three dayes & three nights in a dark Dungeon, without any sustenance, but a knife and an halter : brought into *Spain* by the King's command, where at last he dyed. A man in whom so many circumstances met to make up a truth, that the very *Spaniards* use to say, that either he was the true *sebastian*, or else the Devil in his likeness. This valiant and unfortunate *Sebastian*, being thus unhappily taken away, the old Cardinal *Henry* took the reines into his own hands, which he held about a year and a half. In which space many made claim to the succession. The Catholieck King *Philip*

the Second put himself formost, being born of *Isabell* the eldest Daughter of *Emanuel*. *John* Duke of *Bragance* challenged the Realm as the right of *Katherine* his Wife, alledging that he was nearer unto the succession, then the Catholick King, being (although a woman) daughter to the said *Edward*, Brother to the said *Isabell*. And that by the fundamental Law of *Portugal*, made in the Convention at *Lamego*, which both Prince and People were sworn to observe; none could challenge the Crown of *Portugal* but himself. That Law excluding the Females from succession to the Crown, if not married to a Native *Portugal*. *Alexander* the Prince of *Parma*, Sonne to

Ottavius

Ottavius Farnese did pretend it for his eldest Son *Rainucus*, as male, issued from *Mary* the eldest Daughter to the said *Edward*, Sister to the said *Katherine*. *Emanuel Phillibert* Duke of *Savoy*, although Son to *Beatrice*, youngest Sister to the Catholick Kings Mother, and younger then the said King, did not yet leave off his pretensions, but with greater modesty. The peoples pretension was not unconsidered, for that the Issue male of their Kings failing, they pretended the election to belong no them, they grounded it, that women did never succeed; but in an inter-reign a woman was excluded, and *John* the First King of *Portugal* chosen by the people. The pretension of *Katherine de Medice*

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dices Queen-mother of France, was likewise fortified with lively reasons by her Embassadours: the ground was, That when as *Sanches* the Second raigned in *Portugal*, whom they called *Cappello* for the habit he used, *Alphonso* his Brother married with *Matilda* then Countesse of *Bulloign* in *Picardy*, and that after by the weakness of *Sanches*, the people with the consent of Pope *Honorius* the Third, called in *Alphonso* to be Tutor and Governor of the Realm, and although at his coming he did but usurp, yet soon after, the King dying without heirs, the Earle did lawfully inherit the Crown, having had before by his *French* Wife some Children, who understanding her Husband to be King, and not

not to return any more to *Bulloign*: she went to him into *Portugal*, but for that *Alphonso* now King did treat a Marriage in *Castile*, to have the Kingdome of *Algarves* in dower, as he after had, she was neither seen nor received by him; The Queens Embassadours therefore inferred, that all the Kings which had succeeded him, and his children, had as bastards unjustly usurped, and that the Kigdome ought to return by direct line, to the heirs of the lawful children of *Alphonso* and the Countesse of *Bulloign*, whom they said to be Queen *Katherine of Medices*, Daughter to *Lawrence of Medices*, and *Magdalen of Bulloign*, the only remainder in direct Line of that house, and heir to

the County , the which although she did not then posseſſe , being incorporate by the Kings of *France* , as a matter of importance ſeated upon the limits of *Flanders* and *England*; yet they gave unto the Queen in recompence the Earldome of *Loranguel* which ſhe enjoyed. Lastly , *Anthony*, Prior of *Crato*, ſon of *Lewis*, who was brother to King *Henry*, fought the Crown, ſaying he was legitimate ; and that this opinion of Bastardie was only fixt and dropt as an Aspersion upon him to put him in an incapacity of intitling himſelf to the Diadem of *Portugal*. But King *Henry* being desirous to prefer the title of *Katherine* of *Bragance*, pronounced him illegitimate, and

and when he appealed to the Pope , a ſecond ſentence paſſed againſt him, whereby he was depriv'd not only of title , but of all honours, and commodities , and banished the Country. After which King *Philip* wrought over King *Henry* to his devoiion, by the meanes of his Confeſſor ; corrupted the Nobility with rewards, and promises, by the miniftry of the Duke of *Oſſuna*, and *Christopher de Mora* his Ambaſſadours ; and tranſported many thousands of old ſouldiers out of *Italy*, *Germany*, and *Flanders* into *Spain* , 1580. to be ready for all occasions againſt *Portugal* ; which in the year following he had occaſion to employ : for King *Henry* dying , and the government of the Realm

Realm by the appointment of the Estates and the King in his life time, being settled in the hands of five Governours ; three of them were corrupted by the *Spaniard*; which the Estates mistrusting dissolved ; they themselves being likewise devided, the greatest part of the Nobility, with the whole Clergy being for the Catholick King; but the people were violent for *Anthony*: yet the Governours seemed to prepare for war ; under which pretence they dispatched all gentlemen of sort which were of the popular faction, as it were unto several charges, who accepted of them, thinking it proceeded from trust, when their intent was to be rid of those, who being present hindred thir resolutions;

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tions; and yet being absent, could do no good, because they could do nothing but by comission ; yea the *Spanish* pistolets, and hope to rise (although by treachery) prevailed so far, as that *Lewis Caesar*, chief Purveyour, sometimes with one let, sometimes with another, expressly hindered the whole current of Affairs. King *Philip* the Second being assisted with these Partisans, though he could not pretend so far as the Duke of *Parma*, as being descended from a daughter whose brother's Heirs must in all reason be preferred before hers: nor as the Duke of *Bragance*, yet to acquire a Kingdome which might joyn the whole Continent of *Spain* together in one hand, for the dis-inheriting

headinesse, and unskilfulness of his enemies : so that he soon conquered the whole Kingdome of *Algarves*, notwithstanding the Pope, thinking it not convenient in reason of State , that the Catholick King , whose power already was so formidable in *Italy*, should grow more potent by the addition of a new Kingdom, had sent his Legate to exhort him to desist from Armes, offering himself a judge to decide the rights of the Pretendants : but the *Spaniard* being loath to put that to compromise, whereof he was already assured , deceived him with delayes so long , untill the Victory was even in his hands. So that the feares of *Anthony* encreased as his hopes decayed: the Duke of *Bragance*, and the

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inheriting of all right, caused his Martial favourite the Duke of *Alva*, who was General of the Army to take the field ; who entered the frontiers , and seized upon divers Towns by accord, which the populars hearing of, which were with *Anthony* at St. *Arem*, proclaimed him King that so they might have a head to their confused body. After which *Anthony* repaired to *Lisbone*, and there was sworn, sent the Count of *Vimioso* to *Setubal*, whence he expelled the Gouvernours, who there had intended to admit the *Spanish* Gallies, so that all the places about *Lisbone* were at his devotion. But *Alva* very much prevailed , as well through his own good discipline ; as the inconstancy , headiness,

the greatest part of the Nobility making their peace with the enemy to their best advantage , no hope of relief remaing from other Countries , (a foundation built upon succours from the enemies illwillers , being allwaies unsure , since they will not declare themselves , unless their companion be strong :) and his Army which he had levied , being composed , either of unwilling minds or unable bodies , since all were Mechanicks , Mariniers , Slaves , or Religious persons , whose vaunts before the fight did more inflame , then their valour in fight did defend him , whom they had inflamed . Yet such as they were , they banded together under the leading of Anthony , Alcantara expecting

pecting the Enemy , 1580. where they were put to rout , chased to *Lisbone* walls , and the Suburbs sacked , a thousand Portugals being slain in fight , partly in their trenches , and partly at the defence of a Bridge ; where they made a valorous resistance . Anthony fled to *Viana* , whither he was so sharply pursued by *Zanches d' Avila* Mareschal of the field , that in the habit of a mariner he hardly escaped in a small Boat both captivity from his pursuers , and drowning through the violence of wind and waves . The year 1581. following , he escaped into *France* from *Setubal* in a Flemish ship , which he did hire , by the aid of a woman , and a religious person , where he incited the Duke of *Alezon*

ceived the oath of allegiance to himself and *Don Diego* his Sonne from the States of the Kingdome; At this time *Anthony* was armed by the Queen-mother with 60. Sail and 7000. men for the assurance of the Islands and the surprizing of the *Indian* Fleet, under the leading of *Philip Strozzi* and *Monsieur Brissac*; against whom was sent the Marquesse of Saint *Croix* with a strong Army, who joined with the *French* near the Island *St. Michael* in a bloudy Fight, wherein *Strozzi* and the Count *Vimioso* were slain, much bloud spilt on both sides, but the *French* received the Foil, and yet not so weakned, but that *Anthony* retained the Islands in his devotion, from whence he afterward sailed

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202 to annoy the Catholick King in *Brabant*, and the Queen-mother (who seemed discontented with the *Spaniard*, for interrupting the course of justice by the violence of armes) to assist him with men and munition for the recovery of *Portugal*, and the defence of the *Terceraes*, who stood out in his cause, and had vanquished *Peter de la Balde* with the losse of 400. of his men who had been sent thither to reduce those *Islands* to the obedience of the King of *Spain*. *Portugal* was now peaceably enjoyed by the Catholick King, who had made his magnificent entry into *Lisbone*, granted a general pardon to all of *Anthony*'s faction, excepting the Religious and some few particulars, and received

sailed into France, leaving Emanuel de Silva Governour behind. After the report of this Victory, the Catholick King imagining his assurance of Portugal to be good, departed into Castile, leaving Cardinal Albert Arch-Duke of Austria Viceroy in his stead, having first received a new oath to his Son Don Philip, because Don Diego his eldest Son was deceased. But because he meant to make his conquest intire, 1583. The year following he sent the Marquesse of St. Croix with a greater Navy then before to the Islands, where 1200. French under the leading of Monsieur du Challes being joyned with those Portugals which were under Emanuel de Silva made a valiant resistance, but being

ing oppressed with so great a number of Enemies, being 10000. trained Soldiers at least: the French yielded upon composition, and Emanuel de Silva was taken and beheaded. After which victory Faiole likewise was reduced to obedience after some small resistence, with the rest of those Islands.

And thus was the whole Kingdome of Portugal brought under the power of the Catholick King, with all the dependencies upon that Crown, and continued so for the space of sixty yeares, but was suddenly dispossessed by a Potent Party appearing for John Duke of Bragance descended from Edward the youngest Son of Emanuel King of Portugal, who laid their plot

plot so cunningly and managed it so successfully in his behalf, That the King of *Spain* was sooner disseised of the Kingdome of *Portugal* then he heard of any plot or practise set on foot against him.

Now for fuller satisfaction concerning the exclusion of the King of *Spain* out of *Portugal*, it is necessary to relate the particulars of that History.

There hath ever been a certain Antipathy and enmity betwixt the *Spaniards* and *Portugals*, as great as between the *Spaniard*, and *French*. But since they have been subject to the Kings of *Spain*; they have been so averse from the Government, that the Parish Priests and Preachers at the end of their Mass and Sermons

mons, were wont to exhort the people publickly to say two *Ave Maries*, to the end that it would please our Saviour & the blessed Virgin to deliver them from the Tyranny (as they termed it) of the *Castilians*, expecting alwaies some favourable occasion to make an universal Revolt.

Notwithstanding, in the year 1636, The new Tax called the Fifth part, was generally imposed, that is Five per Cent. upon all Estates & Merchandise; which being judged not only very grievous, but also most unjust, gave occasion to all the Southern part of *Portugal* to rise in arms, and had no question set the whole Kingdome on fire, had it not been quencht by the great care of the Infanta *Margareta* of

The Court of *Spain* observing hereupon the Inclinations of that people to an universal revolt, resolved to use the best meanes to secure it: In the first place, to allure forth the great Duke of *Bragance*, who for Riches, power, number of Tenants, affection of the people, and kindred, was the chief Nobleman not only of *Portugal*, but of all *Spain*, and (which was more then all) had an undoubted right to the Crown of *Portugal*, and therefore certainly it was a cruel pity in *Philip* the second, to seize upon this Kingdome, and yet leave the pretender to the Crown, not only alive, but greater and higher then ever

46 *The History of the
Kingdome of Portugal.* 47
this Expedition. But the Duke
of Bragance well knowing the
affection of the Portugals , and
suspition of the Castilians ; to
the end that he might take off
the one , and assure the other,
retires himself to his Country-
house, there to follow his Hunt-
ing ; excusing himself to the
Count Olivarez, that his affairs at
present were in so bad a condi-
tion , that he could not appear a-
broad with that splendor and
dignity that became a person of
Quality; and that he was confi-
dent he could doe his Majesty
better service by staying at home
when all the rest of the Nobility
were gone forth. This answer
much augmented the former su-
spitions of the *Count Olivarez* ;
wherefore he resolved to make
use

use of the most exquisit dissim-
ulation that ever he had done
in all his life ; and because it was
a most ticklish affair, an extraor-
dinary caution and subtilty was
necessary : First then, the *Count
Olivarez* by Letters assures the
Duke of Bragance he was well
satisfied with his reasons , and of
his good inclination to his Ma-
jesties service. Secondly , to
make a shew of true amity ,
seemed to be very compas-
sionate of what regarded the
Dukes Interest. Thirdly, he as-
sured him that the King was ve-
ry well content that he should
continue there , and to testifie
unto him the confidence and
trust was repos'd in him , made
him General of all the *Militia*
of *Portugal* , leaving it to his
choice

choice to reside in what place he pleased near *Lisbone*; and to supply his present necessity, sent him sixty thousand Crowns.

This *Intrigue* of the Count *Olivarez* appeared to those that saw only the outside of the businesse, so strange and so prejudicial to the Kings interest, that they cryed out, This was the very way to loose all, the rather because by calling back the Duke from his retired life at his Country-house, he was now exposed to the view of the *Lisbonians*, in whose thoughts the house of *Bragance* hath ever been represented as right heir to that Crown, that his presence must needs augment the hopes of the *Portugals*, and new kindle their desires to have a King of their own.

Lastly,

Lastly, That the *Militia* of *Portugal* was put in those very hands that aspired to the Scepter: but this kind of dealing was the Count *Olivarez*'s ordinary course, who was oft heard to brag that he gained much more by such counterfeit Care-ses, then with downright threats, It was never *Olivarez*'s intention to trust the Duke of *Bragance*, but to carry the businesse so, that the Duke might trust him. And indeed, what greater testimony of confidence could have been imagined, then to send the Duke near *Lisbone*, give him the command of all the Forces, and supply him with monies. All these crafts and subtleties no doubt had been strong enough to have charmed the Dukes spirit, and

to have made him to confide in Olivarez, but that the particular acquaintance he had with his dealings, had instructed him to stand upon his guard. In the mean time the *Infanta Margarita* upon whose shoulders all the good and bad events of *Portugal* was like to fall, amazed that these manifest opportunities of Revolt were offered to the Duke, advertised the King thereof by divers Letters, whereunto she received cold answers, full of Riddles and darknesse; the obscurity whereof a little after seemed much greater; For, without giving her any notice, all the *Spaniards* that kept Garrison in St. John's Castle, which commanded *Lisbone*, were drawn forth, at a time when the safety

safety and security of the whole Kingdome depended upon the Castles strength, & that strength upon the fidelity of those *Spanish* souldiers; but it was a stratagem wherein consisted the last attempt of Olivarez to secure the Duke; and that his cunning might not be discovered, but lie hid for a time, staid 'till Summer, 1640. before he would invite afresh the Duke to come to Court, which he did at length by a large Letter; wherein after ample testimonies of affection, he much commended the Loyalty of the Duke, his vigilancie, and diligence in his Office of General; and the happy effects of his authority over the *Portugals*; then represented unto him the sad condition of the Monar-

chy, by reason by the disorders of *Flanders*, disasters of *Italy*, and the great preparations of the *Turke*; but chiefly because of the most powerfull Enemies of the *French*, already entred into *Spain* by the assistance of the *Catalonians*: that the only way to save the Kingdome, was to chase away these last, but that this could not be well effected but by a vigorous assistance of all the Grandees of *Spain*, of which he was the chief; He might by his presence, and with a good number of his Tenants, give example to others; and that to this end his Majesty expected him every moment, with design to Honour him, & conferre upon him privileges and dignities of high concernment. Now although

though the Duke of *Bragance* was reputed a man not very well versed in the world, yet he carried himself with so much wise-dome and discretion, that after he had supplied the King with a considerable number of his Tenants and Friends, he refused to go in person; but using craft against craft, retired himself to his Country house, so that he might take off a suspition of jealousy, that he plotted any thing against the State. The Count *Olivarez* in this used all fair meanes, because he saw there was no hope of prevailing otherwise, in somuch that by reciprocal dissimulation each of them laboured to give testimony of singular affection and perfect confidence.

The *Infanta* vigilant upon all occasions, observing these proceedings, and foreseeing what would be the issue, wrote to the King and to *Olivarez* very urgent letters, protesting that if speedy remedy were not taken, the Kingdome must needs be lost: the King hereunto gave no answer; but Duke *Olivarez* in his Letters useth her like a silly woman, fitter to govern a Family then a Kingdome, bidding her, that if she comprehended not the mysteries of State, at least she should not discover them. In the mean time *Olivarez* sent secret Instructions to *Don Lopez de Osis*, and *Don Antonio de Oquenda*, after they had reliev'd Flanders with men and money, to put in with his whole Fleet upon the Coast

Coast of Portugal; and so soon as the Duke of Bragance should come aboard the ships according to the duty of his place, and new office, they should set sail & bring him away to *Cales*; but that great Fleet was ruined by the *Hollander* upon the *Downes* in the year 1639. Hereupon it was thought necessary to weaken the Portugals by draining the Kingdome of superfluous humours, and to that end a great number of Souldiers were drawn forth, which inflamed more those ill humours, that had been much stirred by the divers discontents and distaste which generally was taken against *Michael Vasconzellos* cheif Secretary of State; who taking upon him the manage of all affaires, leaving to the *Infanta*.

56 *The History of the
Infanta* only the bear Title of
Vice-Queen, governed absolute-
ly according to his own will and
pleasure, being a man of unsuf-
ferable petulance, and set as
Controller of his Mistresses a-
ctions: and in *Madrid* the prin-
cipal affaires of *Portugal* were
managed by *Don Diego Suarez*.
Father in law to *Vasconzellos*,
These, with some other miscar-
riages, were the true occasions
of that general revolt, which was
contrived in few dayes, and
executed in few houres. For
as soon as some of the chief
Nobility met privately toge-
ther: viz. *Don Antonio de Al-*
meyda, *D. Antonio Dalmada*,
Petrus Mendoza, *Franciscus de*
Mello, and *Georgius de Mello*
his brother, all men of Noble
extraction

Kingdome of Portugal. 57
extraction, wife, and well in
yeares. They began the discourse
of the many grievances, intol-
erable taxations, pride and ar-
rogancy of the *Castilians* that
were Officers of State, in parti-
cular of the tyranny of *Vascon-
zellos*, their liberties violated,
their Clergy impoverished, their
Nobility destined for slaugh-
ther, their Country ruined, and
all their Priviledges, engraven
upon a Marble pillar, exposed
to the publick view, violated
and infringed, &c. They began
to propound with themselves,
how they might find a Remedy
for the freeing their Country of
those insufferable Thraldomes,
and restore it to it's pristine Pri-
viledges. And suddenly they re-
solved to have the judgement
of

58 *The History of the
of Don Gondicale's Countingo;* an
ancient, grave, and discreet man,
and in great esteem and authori-
ty with the *Portuguese*, and in
whom they could well confide;
being alwaies ready both in zeal
and judgement to shew his love
to his Country : but at that
time by infirmity of body forc't
to keep his chamber. When the
matter was propounded, he
presently commended the enter-
prise, but thought it very diffi-
cult; therefore advised them to
secrecy, and to deliberate all oc-
currencies. They likewise for
the satisfaction of their consci-
ences advised with *D. Rodrigues
de Cunha*, Archbishop of *Lisbone*,
concerning the lawfulness of
this great Affair, whether they
might prosecute it without sin.

The

Kingdome of Portugal. 59
The Reverend Bishop at first
hearing was amazed at such an
unlook't for a Message. But
upon some mature thoughts,
told them, it was true, and he
could not deny but that the
Kings of *Spain* had usurped the
Crown of *Portugal* for some long
time. But wish't them to be well-
advised, for the *Castilians* were
watchfull and powerfull. (It was
proposed at the same private
meeting to change it into a com-
mon wealth; But the Archbishop
of *Lisbone* with powerful rea-
sons made abortive that design
presently at the first motion of it,
and set their thoughts upon en-
deavouring to win *John Duke
of Bragance* son to *Theodosius*,
son to *Katherine*, who was
daughter to *Edward*, son to *E-
manuel*

60 *The History of the
manuel King of Portugal to ac-
cept of the Crown.*

Now being thus informed and satisfied in their judgement in relation to the present design, they presently agree to send *Don John Gaston Cotigno* to Duke *John*, who went immediately to his Highness at his Country house at *Villa viciosa*, the Court of the Dukes of *Bragance*; and there told him of the general discontent of the people, of the general consent of the Nobility and Clergy to receive Him as their King ; and that the present conjuncture of affaires seemed to invite him to embrace without delay so profitable and necessary a design ; for that now the House of *Austria* was at a low ebb, distracted with

Wars

Kingdome of Portugal. 61
Wars on every side, all the forces of *Spain* employed against *Ca-*
talonia; that they could not want assistance from *France* ; and o-
thers that were jealous of the greatnesse of that House ; that now was the time for him to re-
cover that right which had been so long detained from him and his Ancestors ; that Fortune sel-
dome offers a man a Kingdome twice; this opportunity being let slip, in vain might He hereafter hope for the like, or for succour from the *Portugals* , when He shall be clapt in prison at *Ma-*
drid; that if He would not take it upon Him , the whole King-
dome was resolved to change it into a *Republick* , and then He should not only be equalized with the rest of low condition , but

but hated by all, and looked upon as one who refused to be an instrument of his Countries Liberty , and so should be the most unhappy man amongst them.

After a long silence, the Duke told him, he thanked him and the whole Nobility for their affections towards him , but that this was a businesse of such weight , that it required a more mature deliberation ; That he knew well, that this was an affair of that kind, that knew no medium betwixt the Crown and the Halter.

The next night communicating the whole businesse to his Wife, who was sister to the Duke of Medina Sidonia, a Woman of a Manly courage; fit for such a bold

bold Enterprise ; and wavering with himself whether he had better consent to the Nobility , or fly to *Madrid* , his Wife thus briefly spake to him ; My Friend, If thou goest to *Madrid* , thou runnest the hazard of losing thy Head ; if thou acceptest the Crown thou runnest the same hazard ; if then thou must perish, better die nobly at home , then basely abroad : At which words the Duke was so animated, that he came forth of his Closet, and bad one of his Confidants, to wit, *Pinto Ribeiro*, goe and acquaint the Nobility, that he was resolved to undertake the same Enterprise , and run the same hazard with them all ; this was in the beginning of Novemb. 1640. Whereupon, immediate- ly

ly , (for this business could not suffer delay) the Nobility about Midday dispersed themselves into several places of the City , as they had agreed some amongst the guard of *Swisses*; some towards the lodging of the *Infanta*; some to the *Castle*; others to the *Spanish Fleet* in the Haven, others to the *Spanish Corps de Gard* before the Kings Palace; and others to the Lodgings of *Vasconzellos* : And at the hour appointed, a Pistoll being shot off near the Pallace, the next fell upon the *Swisse* guard; and others hearing of the noise of them fell on in their appointed stations, and made themselves Masters of all in a moment, without killing but one *Swisse* who made resistance, besides *Vasconzellos*,

Zellos, who was killed in his Chamber, and thrown down out of his window to be a publick spectacle to the people. Others presenting themselves before the *Vice-Queen*, she told them, That if this insurrection had no other aim but to revenge themselves upon *Vasconzellos*, she assured them upon returning to their obedience, to gain a general pardon from the King. But she was answered, That as for their most unjust grievances they had now received satisfaction upon *Vasconzellos*. And that they had no other King but *Don John* the Fourth. Hereupon the cry went all over *Lisbone*, *God save King John*; and from one of the clock till three all shops were shut; but then all were again set open with

so great joy and content of the Citizens, that all rancour and malice set a part, the most inveterate enemies embraced one another with teares of joy. The *Infanta* for more security they removed away from the Palace to the house where anciently the *Infanta's of Portugal* were wont to dwell, leaving her some Soldiers to guard her. The Archbishop of *Lisbone* went in solemn procession through the City, and to encourage the people, and fix them the better in their resolutions concerning a new King, made use of one of the nails wherewith Christ was nail'd to the Crosse, which he carried in his hand, thereby authorizing this insurrection with an act of Religion, to intimate to the people,

ple, that all was ordained by the special providence of Heaven, and that in defending the just right and cause of the Duke of *Bragance* & the Liberties of *Portugal*, they should defend the cause of God: To corroborate which conceit, they made use of certain old *Propheſies* and new *Prodigies*, that in the person of this *Duke* was verified a certain apparition of Christ to King *Alphonſo* just as he was ready to give battel to the five Kings of the *Moors*, by which he was promised not only victory, but that he and his generations should reign to the *sixteenth* generation, at which his Race should be thought extinct, but should flourish again when it should be least of all thought upon:

on: They made their observations also upon the Day, being the first of *December*, on which day the City was recovered out of the hands of the *Moors*, & seized upon by *Philip the Second*, so that it was a day fatal to *Lisbone*. Amongst other prodigies that were given out to keep the common people the better in their loyalty to their new King, one was, that the next day in the chamber where *Vasconzellos* was killed, there were found so great a number of *Bats*, that none could enter into the Room. Also that the plot should be kept secret so long time, (for it was plotted some weeks before it was executed,) was reckon'd a great wonder, that among so many persons of different de-

grees

grees, kindred, age, rich and poor, the design should be kept undiscovered. Another as great a wonder was, that *Lisbone*, a City so wonderfully populous, and the whole Kingdome should at the same time with one universal acclamation accept of the *Duke*; not one person gainsaying, That all the Forts and Castles garrison'd by *Spaniards*, should be delivered up without resistance, and that all the *Spaniards* also should be sent away, and the quiet of the Kingdome settled without the effusion of more bloud then of two or three persons. The Marquesse *de la Puebla*, kinsman to the Duke *Olivarez*, with some other principal *Spaniards*, were secured as Hostages for those Poruu-

D . gals

70 *The History of the
gals that should be found at Ma-
drid, or elsewhere in the Catho-
lick King's Dominions.* Thurs-
day following the Duke made
his entry into *Lisbone*, with the
general acclamations of all sorts,
crying, *God save King John*, all
the Canons discharging, Bells
ringing, with Bonfires and Fire-
works for three nights following.
And the more to gain the peo-
ples affections, divers imposi-
tions were taken off, prisoners
set at liberty, and Offices con-
ferr'd upon the Race of those
whose Ancestors had enjoyed
the same under the natural Kings
of *Portugal*.

All sorts of Men, Clergy or
Lay-men or women, brought in
their Plate, Gold, Jewels, &c. to
make money for the mainte-
nance

Kingdome of Portugal. 71
nance of this newly recovered
Kingdome. The Clergy brought
in as a gift six hundred thousand
Crowns, the Nobility four hun-
dred thousand, and the people
one Million of Gold.

The 15 of December the King
was sworn, and January the 28.
following, was declared & con-
firmed in a general Assembly or
Parliament of the Three States,
Lords Spiritual, Lords Tem-
poral, and Commons of that King-
dome.

The King sent a courteous
Complement by some Nobles
to the *Infanta Margaret of Sa-
voy*, Governess for the King of
Spain, assuring her of all civil u-
sage befitting a Princess of her
quality, desiring her withal to
forbear all discourse whereby

she might instill into his subjects hearts any opinion prejudicial to his most just and righteous cause. But she notwithstanding, with much boldnesse, after many expressions of thankfulness to the Duke, fell into a large and grave exhortation to thofe Nobles to lay aside all vain hopes, and return to their true allegiance, not doubting to obtain pardon, but the *Rubicon* was already paſſed; nor is any *Rhetorick* powerful enough to perſwade a King to quit a Royal Scepter.

The King was about 37 years old when he was proclaimed King, affecting alwaies a plain Garb and sober Diet, often saying, that great personages ought to be affable, and that any clothes become them, and any Diet nourisheth

nourisheth them; he was very active of body, few there were that could outrun him; and indeed he hath run well that hath recovered a Crown. He had by his wife the ſister of the Duke of *Mendoza Sidonia*, many ſons & daugh-
ters.

Thus was the Kingdome of *Portugal*, the best pearl in the King of *Spain's* Crown, utterly lost. It is for wealth, power and commodity of ſituation, above all other that Kings Dominions; lying all along upon the Sea, thick peopled and powerfull at Sea. With it returned all the *Tercera* Islands, all the *East Indies*, all upon the coast of *Africa*, but onely one Town called *Ceuta*, which was the only place that belonged to the *Portugal*

Immediately Embassadours were dispatched into *England* and *Holland*, but chiefly into *Catalonia*, to offer all aide and assistance possible. The news of the general Revolt of *Portugal* strook a general Sadness in all the Court at *Madrid*, onely the *Conde* Duke came laughing to the King (some would thereby collect, that the Duke took great delight in chastising the people, and imposing new laws) and demanded of his Majesty *las Albricias*, as they call it, A reward for bringing of good news : for that his Majesty was now absolute over *Portugal*, (the People having forfeited all their Priviledges by their Rebellion) and

and lawfull Owner of all the Estate of the Duke of *Bragance*, and all the Nobles his followers, to dispose amongst his Loyal Subjects: Although others imagined with more reason, that the *Conde* Duke inwardly resented that businesse more then any man; but according to his manner, would set a good face on it:

However the *Castilians* were not idle to bring to passe their designs, although their Military forces were at present far enough engag'd in the wars with *Catalonia*, *France*, and in *Flanders*; for secretly they dealt underhand with a Marquess of *Portugal* affected to the *Castilian* faction, & an Archbishop, who resented

76 *The History of the
Kingdome of Portugal.* 77
sented not the Duke of Bragance, while Duke , and much lesse now, being proclaimed King who conspired together , and first added to their Counsels the son of the said Marques and the Nephew of the Archbishop , as also one who had been formerly servant to *Vasconzellos* the late Secretary , and a *Jew* who had formerly lived in *Spain* ; and four others , who, very vainly conceited they could turn the wheel of Fortune for the *Spaniard*s Advantage, (although they could not be so blind as not to perceive the general content , which the Nobility , Clergy and Commons , did take in the enjoynt of their new King , and newly regained Priviledges and Liberties,) And to

to that end they laid their Plot to destroy the King , and bring both the Nobility and people of *Portugal* into extream slavery, which was to be perfomred as followeth : They appointed the first day of *August* , in the night to set the King's Pallace on fire , and in the tumult with pistols to kill the King , his wife and children; and that some *Spaniards* should be ready in the height of this hurliburly to seize on *Lisbone*. It is thought that the King was certified of this Plot on Thursday the 25 of *July*. But yet to show to the world how well he could conceal things, and declare his wisdom. It is not known to this day by what meanes he had notice of it. But he very wisely took no notice,

78. *The History of the*
tice, but ordered the Trained
Bands to exercise their Armes on
a prefixt day, and the same day
called in the morning a general
Counsel, and with his own
hands wrote several letters,
wherin he gave to every parti-
cular man, in whome he had
a sure confidence, a charge
not to open those Letters; but
just at such an hour, *viz.* at one
of the clock, and to do as was
therein commanded. So every
man as he had instructions took
so many of the Train'd Bands as
was necessary, and at the same
instant all the complotters were
seized on; and being examined
and condemned, a Scaffold was
built in the great Market place of
Lisbone called *Rocio*, and the
Marques and the Archbishop
were

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were beheaded; the rest were
hanged, being a just punishment
for their treachery.

This plot thus discovered and
prevented, the Count *Olivarez*
fell on new projects; but it hap-
pen'd to him as to others who
depend much upon their own
wit and policy, that he was ruin'd
by the weight of his own Coun-
sels as afterwards may appear.

Now because ther are so ma-
ny things worthy of considera-
tion in the rise and Fall of this
great Person, who had the sole
managerie of the Kingdome of
Portugal for the King of *Spain*, I
thought fit for entertainment of
the Reader, to annex briefly
some particulars for that end,

Don Jasper de Guzman son of
Don Henry Count de Olivarez,
was

was born in *Rome*, and drew his first breath in the Palace of *Nero*.

Being the third Son of his Family ; He betook himself to the study of the Law at *Salamanca*, where he was Corrival with three Learned persons for a Prebendary at *Sevill*, which he obtained. Not long after coming to Gourt at the time when *Don Balthazar Zuniga* was in favour with *Philip the third* upon the fall of the house of *Lerma*, he easily crept into the favour and familiarity of *Philip the fourth*, then *Prince*; and complying in all things with his humour, became absolute Master of his Will, by that time the death of his Father had made him absolute Monarch of *Spain*.

To assure himself in this height
of

of Honour and Power, he held at a distance from his Majesty the Princes of the bloud; particularly Prince *Philibert de Savoy*, and it is believed, that jealous of the vivacity and Nobleness of spirit, which began to shine in the *Infanta don Carlos* (who was idolized by the *Spaniards*) he hastned his death. As for the Cardinal *Infanta Don Ferdinand*, he speciously pretended that it was necessary he should be employed in the Warres of *Germany*, and afterwards in the government of *Flanders*. He likewise sent most of the Grandees & persons whose parts or power gave any occasion of jealousy to him, to Employments far from the Court ; thereby so powerfully suppressing the worth

of

of all other, that none being left to oppose him, he beame the sole arbitrator of the monarchy, & absolute Master of his Masters will.

As for the *Queen* whom the Laws of God and man forbade to be separated from her Husband; she was kept in such awe and subjection by the Dutchess of Olivarez, her first Lady of Honour, that though she had the Title and outside of a Queen, she was little better than a slave to the Duke; who would often intimate to the King, that no other account was to be made of a Woman, but as a thing necessary to propagate the *Species*.

It will not be denied but that he had most rare endowments for a Minister of State; for the zeal and passion he had for to

Ag-

Aggrandize his Master and his Dominions knew no bounds; He gave himself wholly to the transaction of publick Affairs; insomuch that he would not allow himself one hour of Recreation; He was the declared Enemy of all presents, not suffering any of his servants to sell his Favour, or their Credit with him: But on the contrary spent of his own Revenues for the service of the King; professing that all he had was devoted to the publick good, and that he did nothing but to augment the grandeur of the King, and to serve the State. Yet some that would seem to see farther then vulgar eyes, say, That the reason why he received no presents, was, because he conceived that to be the

the only way to continue in favour ; and that by other waies, being as covetous as cruel, he found out the true secret of heaping up treasure , without appearing ambitious. To this end he got into his hands *Commanderies* of all the three Orders of Knighthood , which were worth to him 40000. *Crowns per annum* ; made himself great Master of the King's Wardrobe ; Master of the Horse ; and Great *Chancellour* of the *Indies*; which three offices were worth to him 200000. *Crowns per annum* ; but much more considerable were the vast summes received from the *Indies* ; for when the Fleet set sail from *Sevil* and *Lisbonne*, he caused to be shipt abundance of Corn, Wine, and Oyl
Custome

Custome free, which he sent from his County of *Olivarez*; and selling the same in the *Indies* at four times their worth in *Spain*, caused the Monies to be employed in Spices , Jewels, Indigoes, &c. which are at a low price , but of great value in *Europe* ; so that without cozening the King, he did this way gain many Millions, which Wise men perswade themselves were never spent in the King's service.

As for his zeal to augment his Master's greatness ; some are of opinion , That the excess of so eminent a Virtue was in him a Vice , which produced great Mischeifs ; for he was so passionate in the pursuance of that designe, that he feared not to discontent the People , the Nobility

bility ; the Princes , the Queen her self, so he might content the King, and carry on his design.

This blind Passion carried him away so far, as to endeavour to abolish in *Spain* divers privileges and Liberties , to the end he might render the King more absolute over his Subjects : He extorted from the Laity and Clergy, by the *Medi-annats* , an invention of his own , which was the payment of half a years Revenues of all Offices and Benefices that were bestowed ; also by abasing and raising the value of Coin, an intollerable grievance to the Subject ; and by many other Impositions , raised above Two hundred and sixteen Millions of Gold.

Such like endeavours were the

the first ground of the total Revolt of the *Catalonians* , who together with the people of *Arragon*, had so great Priviledges and Liberties, that they passed rather for a people recommended then subject to the Kings of *Spain* ; whence it hath ever been *Ar-canum Imperii* amongst the Kings of *Spain* to endeavour to infringe those Priviledges that rendred suspitious the Loyalty of those people : Insomuch, that in all the Wars with *France* , the Kings of *Spain* durst not suffer their Armies to march that way. Those of *Arragon*, in that notable business of *Don Antonio Perez*, were, by *Philip the second*, not without much craft and force, brought into absolute subiecti-on : but the *Catalonians* continued

nued stedfast in the maintenance of their Priviledges , and very difficult to be reduced to such subjection ; because being borderers upon *France* by sea and land, they could commodiously receive thence assistance or succour . Neverthelesse the zeal of the said Duke put him upon that attempt ; so that at a Parliament holden at *Barcellona*, the cheif City of *Catalonia*, the jealous *Catalonians* took no small distast that the Duke endeavour'd to invade their Priviledges, by not suffering their Commissioners to be covered in his presence, which had used to be covered in the King's presence . After this the Duke proceeding in the like attempts to diminish their Priviledges , and yet to keep

keep them in obedience, quartered Souldiers upon them after the fashion of *Lombardy* ; but the *Catalonians* not being able to endure the insolence of their Souldiers, took Arms, killed and drove away their Souldiers, killed also their vice-Roy, the *Conde di Coloma*, and put themselves under the protection of the *French*. Thus was lost the most populous part of all *Spain*, a Countrey above 800. miles in compas, and the only Countrey of all *Spain*, wherein is to be found all materials necessary for making and rigging ships : The Castles, Mannors, Villages, great Towns, and Cities stand so thick, that they seem rather one continued City then a Province.

To this may be added the inexpressible

90 *The History of the expressible losse of the Kingdom of Portugal, with all the dependencies upon that Crown in the East and West Indies, Africa, and Tercera Islands, by the miscarriage of the Count Olivarez in discontenting that Nation; which hath been before related.*

Also the Duke of *Medina Sidonia*, whose sister was now Queen of *Portugal*, with some other discontented Nobles of *Andaluzia* resolved to Cantonize all *Andaluzia*, and the Duke of *Medina Sidonia* to be Head thereof. But the Duke *Olivarez* by his cunning extinguished this fire in the Birth; for with much sweetnesse and fair words he drew the Duke of *Medina Sidonia* to *Madrid*, and secured his person; and sent another

Go-

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Governour with such Instructions, that he satisfied or terrified all turbulent spirits.

These many disasters one upon the neck of another, awaked the Court of *Spain*, and so started them, that they now began to double their diligence and circumspection, insomuch that the Council of State satte constantly morning and evening, to provide against the many storms that threatned on every side.

Neverthelesse the Count *Olivarez* cast all the miscarriages in *Portugal* upon the *Infanta*; and laboured as much as possibly he could to hinder her from coming to Court, least she should justifie herself, and cast a foul blot upon his Reputation; therefore she being sent out of *Portugal*,

gal, was by Olivarez meanes confined in *Estremadura*, and afterwards at *Ocania* near *Madrid*, where she was not allowed necessaries; which made her at length privately fly away to *Madrid*.

Besides the *Infanta*, he had also much discontented the chief Heads of the Grandees of *Spain*; the house of *Lerma*, the house of *Toledo*, the Duke of *Alva*, the Duke of *Ferrandino*, the Duke of *Hijar*, the Dukes of *Maqueda*, *Lemos*, *Fuentecalida*, *Altamire*, &c. All either ruined or disgraced by the Dyke's meanes. Onely the *Conde de Monterey*, and the Marquess de *Leganes* were thought worthy by Olivarez to have part in the Government; two men of mean extraction

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 traction & Fortune, but by their prodigious exactions (for which they were called *los dos Ladrones* the two Thieves) were raised to incredible wealth. Whereat the prime Nobility of *Spain* were so much incensed, that they all withdrew themselves from Court none waighting upon the King at Table, at Chappel, nor in Hunting; so that Olivarez now was said to be sole Servant, as sole Master of his Catholick Majesty.

The favour of this Count Olivarez, Duke of St. *Lucar*, (which had continued twenty two yeares) had cast so deep roots in the heart of the King, that all the world believed it to be as immoveable as the old Oak that resisteth all storms; and

that it was never to be shaken, neither by the Winds of Envie, nor the Whirlwinds of Persecution, nor yet by the Tempests which often arise in Kings Courts.

The maine motives to the disgrace of this Duke, were the unfortunate successes of the Monarchy of *Spain*, whilst he had the managing thereof. In the losse of *Ormus*, *Goa* and all those other vast Dominions in the East Indies, the losse of *Brafle* and the *Terceras Islands*, of the Kingdome of *Portugal* and the Principality of *Catalonia*, of *Rassillon*, and a part of *Burgundy*; of *Hesdin* and *Arras* in *Flanders*, of divers strong Towns in *Luxemburg*, of that most important Place *Brisach*: The impoverishment

ment and almost ruine of the Kingdome of *Naples*, *Sicily*, and Dutchy of *Milan*, the losse of above two hundred ships at sea: the extorting from the Subject by first Fruits, &c. All these things laid together made the world desire by his fall to see the rise of the Monarchy, and by his disgrace to set up the reputation of the King, and reformation of the State.

But desires effect little, there must be vigorous endeavours to remove such a favourite, with a resolution to ruine or be ruined, no medium there; When none other durst venture to hang the bell about the Cat's neck, it was undertaken by the Queen.

It happened that the King going in person to his Army in

Catalonia, the Queen was left Governessse at *Madrid*, where she had opportunity to make known her rare qualities and endowments; for abating the austere gravity of the *Spaniard*, and mixing it with the courtesie of the *French*; she oft visited the souldiery about *Madrid*, discoursed with the Captains, took order for their pay, encouraged them to serve faithfully the King, caused Justice to be administred with integrity, gave often audience to all sorts, discontented none in the raising of monies, and in all affaires behaved her self with such an heroick discretion, that all men esteemed her the most deserving Queen that ever *Spain* had: the fame of her merit, that had been buried so many

many yeares, arrived to the King's ear at his return to *Madrid*, where she took occasion to speak of the Interest of the Monarchy, of the losse of Kingdomes and ruine of Armies, the want of money, the continual complaints of subjects: and that the King might not imagine she spake in opposition to the Duke, she authorized all with the testimonies of some of the principal Ministers of State, who had already agreed to second her so soon as she had broken the ice; amongst whom was the Count *de Castrillo*, who was the more forward herein, not only because he was a lover of the Publick, but also because he was brother to the Marques *de Carpio* who marryed the Dukes si-

ster, whereby he had *Don Luis de Haro* (the present favourite) who was the only nephew of the Duke, yet disinherited by him to the end that he might advance his bastard.

The King considering their discourse, began to be perswaded at length that if the Duke had any longer the managery of the State all would come to ruine; hereupon every day abateing the fervour of his affections towards him, he would somtimes reproach the Duke, that he was ill informed, and somtimes that he was a most unfortunate man: The Duke fore-seeing his declination, demanded leave to retire himself from the Court; whereto the King answered coldly, my Lord, we ought both

both of us to devise some remedy for these misfortunes. In the mean time it was noised abroad that the favour of the Duke was so shaken that one shock more would down with it to the ground; all men blessing and commending the Queen, crying that the *Isabels* were ever fortunate to the Monarchy of Spain. *Isabel of Portugal*, wife of King *John the 2^d.* overthrew the insolent favour of *Alvarez de Luna*. & discharged her husbands Kingdome of the tyranny of that favourite. *Isabella of Castile* demonstrated to *Ferdinand* her Husband, that in the King's Court, the King's favourite ought to be none but the Queen; that the Subjects were born only to obey, and the King to com-

mand. Lastly, that the happy removal of this most puissant favourite could be hoped from no other hand but of *Isabella de Bourbon*. *When a Tree is falling, every one cries down with it.* A Lady that was once the King's Nurse, *D. Anna de Gævera*, partly out of zeal to the King's service, & partly to be revenged on the Dutchess, as the King was to pass by night from his lodgings to the Queens, she put her self in the passage, casting her self at the King's feet, and having protested that she was not there to demand any grace at his Majestie's hands, but to render to the Crown of *Spain* the greatest service that it could receive ; she said that her motherly affection enforced her to discover to his Majesty, what perhaps

perhaps many others durst not for humane respects. The King giving her leave to speak freely, she represented unto him the general affliction of his people, the calamity of his Kingdomes, the abuses committed in his Revenues, the many losses on every side, and the sad condition of the whole Monarchy of *Spain*; shewing him, that these evils were the judgements of God upon him, for suffering the Governeut of his Kingdomes which God had appointed for him onely, to continue in the hands of another : that now it was high time that his Majesty should be out of his minority, and at least that he would have compassion on the Prince his Son, who ran an hazard to be simple King of *Castile*,

E s or

or lesse; concluding, that if she had offended his Majesty by her liberty of speech, she was ready to receive punishment, being well content, having given her milk for the good of her King, to sacrifice her bloud for the good of the Realmes of her Prince. The King having hearkned unto her with much attention, answered *Haveis hablado verdades, You have told me the truth.*

After this appeares upon the Stage (for perfecting the Catastrophe of the Dukes Tragedy) the *Infanta Margarita de Savoy* Dutchesse of Savoy, late vice-Queen in *Portugal*, who had been so roughly handled by the Duke both before and after her leaving *Portugal*, being secretly come from *O-*
cania

cania, where she had been in a manner confined, and arrived at Court, the Duke did his utmost to debarre her audience with the King, and to discredit her in the Counsel of State. Neverthelesse the Queen invited her to come to her Lodgings, and took order that she should have opportunity to speak with the King for two houres space.

The *Infanta* gave God thanks for her safe deliverance out of the hands of the *Portugals*, that after so great sufferings, she might once more appear in the presence of his Majesty, to make known her innocence, and the failings and errours of others, made a brief Relation of all things past in *Portugal*, making it appear that she was innocent, and

and that the losse of *Portugal* was to be attributed to the carelessness and negligence , if not to the intention of the Duke. The Queen in the mean time failed not to help out the *Infanta* in all her discourse, which left so deep an impression in the heart of the King , that it may truly be said , That the mortal wound was given that very day to the favour of the Duke. To dispatch him the sooner , it was represented to the King what little respect the *Grandees* bare now to his Majesty , not waiting upon him as they were wont , but all retiring themselves. The King asked the Marques of *Carpio* what was the reason hereof ? Who replied , That being little accounted off by the Duke, they judged

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 judged it more meet to forbear the services they owed his Majesty , then to lie under the suspition of the Duke , and to give him occasion by their residence at Court , to make them feel the effects of his jealousie. To help forward , there hapened a memorial accident in *Segovia* , where six men masked , entring by force into the Gouvernour's house , who imagining them to be Robbers , offered them money , and all that he had , so they would not defile his Wife , and defloure his Daughters : One of them answered , That they were not come to rob him , but to serve the King , and delivering a paper into his hands , told him , that if he would save his Life , he should go immediately

mediately to *Madrid*, and present this Writing, not to the Duke, but to the King himself, that it contained affaires very secret, and of great importance to the State, and to the service of his Majesty; and would not depart till they saw him upon his way to *Madrid*, threatening to kill him if he performed not that whereto he was obliged as a subject, and as a Minister of the Kings. Being arrived, he had audience of the King, and so was sent back to his Government. It was judged by the circumstances, that the contents of the Writing was very prejudicial to the Duke.

At this time the Marquess of *Grana*, Ambassador in *Madrid* for the Emperour having received

ceived a letter from the Emperour to the King, that the affairs of the House of *Austria* grew every day worse and worse, so that if speedy order were not taken, all would be ruined. He presently communicates the same to the *Queen*, together with his instructions, that he had a part, of what he should doe therein, and so had audience of the King; where it may well be imagined with what violence he prest the affaires against the favourite.

To all these, this also was none of the least, that the Prince *Don Balthazar Carlos*, the onely Son of the King, was now going into the fourteenth year of his Age; yet he continued under the tuition of Women, without any Officers

Officers and servants given him after the manner of Princes; whereas at the same time one of the King's base sons of the same age had a Court formed him, was declared *Generalissimo of Portugal*, Prince of the Sea, and *Grand Prior of Castile* for the Order of *Malta*, and named *Don John de Austria*, and had the Marques of *Castanieda* given him for his Gouvernour; whereat the people murmured greatly: For this *Don John* was begotten upon a Woman of base Extraction, called *la Chalderona*, a *Comedian*, not handsome, but of extraordinary pleasantnesse; who is since made a Nunne. The Youth being of excellent parts, and like to make a gallant Man, was much affected by the King, though

though he be quite of another complexion.

At length the King being solicited by the Queen, formed a List of the Servants that were to serve the *Prince* in his Court now to be erected, because He was of the Age of Fourteen yeares; giving notice to the *Duke* that provision might be made of all things necessary for a Court,

The *Duke* took the List and changed a great number in the same, which displeased the King extreamly, having been before, for other reasons, sufficiently moved.

After, the King spake of the *Princes Lodgings*, desiring to know the *Duke's Opinion*; who answered, *That his Highnesse would be very well in the Lodgings*

Lodgings of the Infanta Cardinal deceased : But why, my Lord (replied the King) *will not He be better in those Lodgings you are in at present, which are the very Lodgings that my Father and I had being Princes ?* The Duke was with this struck dumbe , perceiving well that his disgrace drew near: For that very evening his Majesty wrote him a Billet with his own Hand , whereby he forbad him to meddle any more in the Government ; the Duke read this Billet without any disturbance, resolving not to discharge his minde, but to his wife only, to whom he sent the Note by a Post to *Loeches*.

Next day she came weeping to her Husband ; and after two hours

houres discourse went to speak with the King , who soon dispatcht her. The same day she cast her self with Tears at the Queen's feet, beseeching her to interceede for them; The Queen also gave her a short answer, *What God, the people, and evil successes have done, the King nor I can undoe.* This businesse was not known to any but *Don Lewis de Haro* , of whom the King made use to talk with the Duke about some secret affaires. This *Don Lewis de Haro*, is Nephew to the Duke, but so hated by him, that lately his mother dying, who was sister to the Duke , he would not once send to visit him; notwithstanding *Don Lewis* carried himself so Nobly , that casting himself at the Kings feet, he

he beseeched him that in regard the Duke's removal was irrevo-cable , it would please his Maje-sty that it should be done with as little diminution of his Honour, as the Justice of his Majesty could permit. The King hereupon granted that the Duke should continue three dayes in his *Palace*; that he should assist at the Councils and assemblies , and give Audience for his particular affairs.

The same day the King sent to demand the Key wherewith he entred the King's Lodgings at his pleasure ; but he sent to demand Audience of the King , which He granted him in publick before the *Patriarch* , and divers Gentlemen of his Bedchamber ; where he spake more then a quarter

quarter of an hour (But the King seemed to be careless of what the Duke said) and having made an end, went immediately into a *Iunta*, where he shewed himself as rigorous as ever ; and handled so roughly two of the Secretaries , that they said afterwards one to another , *What the Devil aileth the Count ? He hath handled us like Scullions.* Finally that evening being St. Anthonies day , the disgrace of the Duke began to be noised in the *Palace* : And the next morning being *Sunday*, the joy was so universal , that had it not been a little curb-ed by the fear that men had , that the Duke by his craft would re-gain the King's favour , there would have been publick Bon-fires ; however all that day the

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the Fruiterers and Baker, threw
their Wares to those that would
have them, without taking any
money, to testifie their excesse
of joy and contentment.*

*Monday the King, Queen
Prince, Infanta, and Dutchess of
Mantua, passing all in one
Coach towards the Carmelites,
a great multitude of people fol-
lowed, crying, God save the King-
for what he hath done; let the
King live, and the ill government
die. There arrived also an infinite
number of people to participate
of the common joy which was
taken for the disgrace of the
Duke.*

*Tuesday the Dutcheſſ with ex-
traordinary submissiveness, at-
tempted again to make an ac-
commodation, but all in vain,
whereat*

*Kingdome of Portugal. 115
whereat the Duke was so en-
raged against the Queen, whom
he looked upon as the sole cause
of his disfavour, that as soon as
the King was departed to go to
the Escorial, he carried himself
in the Counſels and Iunta's in
such a manner, that he made the
world believe he was yet to stay;
which not only cooled the ge-
neral joy, but amazed the Queen
so greatly, that that night she
wrote a moſt pressing Letter to
the King concerning him.*

*Thursday evening, the King
returning towards Madrid, asked
whether the Duke was retired,
it was answered, No. The King
in a chafe turning to *Don Lewis
de Haro*, saying, *What doth the
man stay for to be thrust out?* here-
upon the Duke ſeeing no more
hopes*

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hopes left, prepared himself to be
gone.*

Friday about one of the clock afernoon, he departed not without much artifice ; For as the Coaches with six Horses waited at the great gate of the Palace, he went forth by the back gate behind the kitchin, and put himself into an ill favoured Coach drawn with four Mules, where having drawn the Curtains, and placed himself between two Iesuits, as if he had been going to execution, he took his way by the street of *Atocha*, at the same time that his Family in his velvet Coaches passed the ordinary way, where they were met with a company of Boyes, that thinking the Duke was there, discharged a showre of stones at

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the Coaches ; but being shewn that the Duke was not there, they ceased ; so that the Duke by this subtily arrived safe at *Loches*, a place whereof he had the Royalty.

Now the consequences of this disgrace of *Olivarez*, are many, and those very remarkable. In the first place, the King recovered the credit and reputation which he had utterly lost.

The next consequence was the advancements of divers Noblemen to their dignities, and the pulling down of the Favourites of the said Duke.

The third effect, and perhaps that which *Olivarez* resented most of all, is the miserable condition of his Bastard son, a busines of that strange and extraor-

F dinary

dinary carriage, that it is worthy a large Treatise, but was briefly thus: The Count Olivarez being at Madrid, twelve yeares before he was in favour at Court, fell in love with *Donna Marguerita Spinola*, whose Father was a *Genoway*, and Mother a *Spaniard*. This Lady, *Don Francisco de valeasar*, *Alcalde* of the Court and Palace, one of the highest places of Iudicature in *Spain*, although he had a wife, maintained at his own charges with profuse presents and Jewels, and kept her wholly to himself. At length Olivarez with much difficulty, got a share in her also and she soon after had a Son named *Julian*, which none then made doubt but to be the son of the *Alcalde*, who nevertheless

less understanding that others had a finger in the Pye as well as himself, took no affection to, nor care of the child; so he was brought up idely by the mother until the age of 18. yeares; at which time his mother dying, and he finding himself without Father or Mother, went boldly to the *Alcalde*, and besought him to declare him his son, that so he might not be exposed to the world without Father and without Name; protesting that he would never lay claim to anything, but only under the name of *Valeasar*, he would get his living with his Sword. The *Alcalde* wholly uncertain that he was his child, would not be induced to delare thus, till upon his death bed, and then rather

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out of charity, then belief that he
was his son. So then by the name
of Julian Valeasur he went first
into the Indies, where for some
Roguery he was condemned to
be hanged; but because the vice-
King there was a great friend to
the *Alcalde*, he gave him his par-
don. Thence he went into *Flan-
ders* and *Italy*, where he served
as a common Souldier, but was
very debauch't and of rude be-
haviour. In the mean time *Oli-
varez* having no further hope
of children, sent to search out
this vagabond *Valeasur*, who he
remembred was born at the time
that he had to do with his mo-
ther; but before *Valeasur* could
be found, he had married *D. Isa-
bella de Azueta*, a common
Strumpet; nevertheless Novemb-
ber*

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ber 1641. to the astonishment
of all men, *Olivarez* owned him
for his son, and declared him so
by a publick act by the good will
and pleasure of his Majesty,
wherein he names him, *Don*
Henry Philippe de Guzman, heir
apparent of the Count *de Oliva-
rez*, and of the Dutchy of Saint
Lucar, so soon as it shall please his
Majesty in acknowledgement of
his services, to make him a *Gran-
dee of Spain*; because the Title
of *Duke in Castile* is not given but
to those that may stand covered
in the King's presence.

Olivarez advertized all Am-
bassadors and Grandees hereof;
to the great displeasure of all his
Family and kindred, then re-
solves to marry him with one of
the principal Ladies of *Spain*:

To

To which end he cast his eye up-
on the first Lady of the Court,
Donna Juana de Valisco, daughter
to the Constable of Castile,
who for Nobleness of bloud is
not to be equalled by any the
Subjects of that Kingdome. For
he shews in the Armes of his Pre-
decessors, five Royal Quarters.
To Accomplish this match, it
was necessary to annul the for-
mer marriage by an order from
Rome; which, notwithstanding
the Protests of the woman, was
solemnly broken. In pursuance
whereof *Olivarez* treated for a
match with the said Lady, and in
spite of her Father and kindred,
obtained her for his Bastard.
And here one might observe the
base spirits of Flatterers, for all
the Grandees, all the Nobility of

the

the Court, all Officers of State,
went to give *Don Henry* joy of
his Marriage, treating him by
the Title of *Excellency*, and
giving him respect fitter for a
King than a subject. In the mean
time he became so ridiculous a
personage in his carriage, that
not being accustomed to such
Ceremonies, he fell into great
absurdities; which made some
Italians say, that *Don Henry* acted
a Clown in the habit of a King.

A Palace was provided for *Don*
Henry, and he received the ha-
bit of *Alcantara*, with a Com-
manderie of ten thousand
Crownes, and was declared
Gentleman of the King's bed-
chamber, with promise to have
the Charge of President of the
Indies, and all to make way to be
Gover-

Governour to the Prince; for which purpose the Prince was kept under the government of the Dutchesse of Olivarez, and no Court formed longer then the ordinary and accustomed time. Now the hatred was so general and so great against *Don Henry*, who could not forbear his base carriage and behaviour, that the people sang publickly,

*Harry, a Man of two Names
and two Wives; a Son of two Fathers
and two Mothers. The Devil take him that owns thee.*

Upon the fall of the Count Olivarez, *Don Henry* immediately lost the Title of Excellency, his great train, and the King's favour; and from a great Idol became a Man of Clouts; scorned by all men.

The

The Constable intended to take home his daughter, and to declare the former marriage valuable. But some Nobles, with whom he advised thereof, told him that he had better forbear such an attempt; for the former Marriage being declared valuable, his daughter will be declared an Adulteresse, whereunto he answered, I had rather *Donna Juana* were taken for my daughter and a whore, then chaste and a wife of such a base Fellow.

Not long after D. Henery died without issue, and his Father the Cout Olivarez of grief ended his dayes, at the House where he was confined. *The one ended like a Comet after a great blaze for a short time; The other like a Candle, after a long time in a snuff.*

The Genealogie of the K I N G S of
P O R T U G A L.

Anno 1099 **H**enry of Lorrain, Nephew
to the Earl of Burgundy,
born at Beçanson, married Teresia, the
Daughter of Alphonso the 6. King of
Castile, and Leon and Zimena, a most
virtuous Lady his Wife; with whom he
had in Dowry the Earldome of Portuga-
l, and governed with great honour
and renown 12. Yeares

1139. I. Alphonso, Henry his Son
governed as Earl of Portugal 28 years;
and was this year honoured with the
title of King of Portugal, by the So-
veraigns of Castile and Leon, for his
gallant demeanour shwon in the Battel
of Ourique, where five Mahumetan
Kings with an Army of 400000 men,
were by his valour and conduct over-
thrown; and the same Title confirmeed
on him by Alexander the 6. Pope, and
reigned King 45 Y.

1184. II. Sanches the first son of
Alphonso Henry reigned 28 Y.

1212. III. Alphonso the 2. son of
Sanches 11.

1223. IV. Sanches 2. called Capel- lo, son of Alphonso 2.	34
1257. V. Alphonso the 3. called the Brave; Brother of Sanches 2.	22
1279. VI. Dennis the son of Al- phonso 3.	48
1325. VII. Alphonso 4. the son of Dennis	32
1357. VIII. Pedro, called the cru- el, son of Alphonso 4.	10
1367. IX. Ferdinando the son of Pedro, the last King of the lawfull issue of Henry of Lorain	18
1384. X. John, called of good Me- mory; the base son of Pedro, marryed Philippa Daughter to John Duke of Lancaster	48
1433. XI. Edward the son of John, and of the Lady Philip of Lancaster, 5.	.
1438. XII. Alphonso the 5. son of Edward	43
1481. XIII. John 2. son of Al- phonso 5	14
1495. XIV. Emanuel the Nephew of Edward, by his son Ferdinand Duke of Visio	26
	1521.

1521. XV. John 3. son of Emanuel

38

1557. XVI. Sebastian the Nephew
of John 3. by his son Don John, who
was unfortunately slain in the field of
Alcazar in Africa

21

1578. XVII. Henry the Cardinal,
son of King Emanuel, the last of the
male issue of Henry of Lorain

2

1580. XVIII. Philip the 2. of
Spain, & first of Portugal, son of Char-
les King of Castile, & the 5. Emperour
of that name, and of the Lady Isabel
his wife; Daughter of Emanuel

18

1598. XIX. Philip the 3. of Spain,
and 2. of Portugal

1621. XX. Philip the 4. of Spain,
and 3. of Portugal; during his Reign.

1640. XXI. John Duke of Bragance,
son of Theodos. son of Kath. Daughter
of Prince Edw. son of Emanuel King of
Port. was in the year 1640 proclaimed
King by the Title of Iohn the 4. King
of Portugal, Algarves, Africa, Arabia,
India, Brasil, & the Isles of Terceras, &c

1656. XXII. Alphonso the 6. now
King of Portugal.